WORK WITH THE POOR.

thild Training a Fine Art-Feminine Writing-Mothers Out of Date-A Sympathetic Woman-Girlhood as It Is in France-The Laundry Bag.

Mrs. Dick Irvin, wife of Richard Irvin, | age." the New York banker, enjoys a distinction | Father and mother and all that they which can be claimed by few women in the hold sacred are ancient history, but eastern metropolis. She is almost as well scarcely history ancient enough to be inknown in the factory and workship dis- teresting yet. Throughout all the stages in their ideas with regard to costume than tricts of the city as she is in local circles of society, from the lowest up to the high- their sisters in France. On the other side of Murray Hill. Previous to her marriage est, there is a breaking away from re- of the channel, in Paris especially she was popular in society, and since her straint, a more or less general lawlessness, knickerbockered women on bicycles can union to Mr. Irvin that popularity has



steadily grown beyond the circles which alone at one time knew her. For years she has devoted much time, money and patience to works of practical philanthropy among the poor, chiefly working girls, hundreds of whom in New York fairly idolize

One of her favorite institutions is to be found at the old Epiphany house, located at 130 Stanton-st., in the heart of a district that affords an unlimited field for the work in which Mrs. Irvin takes such delight. Here every Saturday she personally conducts a sewing school, which is regularly attended by a large number of eastside girls who but for Mrs. Irvin's efforts would never obtain instruction in this highly necessary branch of domestic edueation. Another work in which this society leader is deeply interested is the new hos pital on W. Thirty-eighth-st., which had its inception about a year ago. She is also a leading spirit in numerous working

Child Training a Fine Art.

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, in her lecture on the "Value of the Study of Race Development as a Guide to the Training of Children," said:

"The evidences that the child goes through the same stages of development as the race are many. Among them are the child's love of bright colors, his way of repetting sounds without melody, his joy in decorating himself, his use of nouns and verbs, his crude drawings and his symbolic language, as when he speaks of a 'bushel of love.' All these are very

early manifestations. "The mother should understand these steps and not violate the child's gradual and wholesome development by forcing him too rapidly through them. For in stance, when the child has reached the stage that corresponds to that of the tribal condition, when the love of family life is forming, he should not be forced to go to strangers nor pushed too hastily through this period. For this reason hotels and boarding houses are bad for children and may entirely wipe out all the love for home they would have otherwise developed. Coming out of the tribal conditions, the child longs to see something of the outside world. Every instinct prompts him to explore and discover things, Mothers should not punish their children for these unpermitted excursions, but should instead substitute something for them, such as trips to the market, short walks or visits to houses where there are other chil-

dren, thus satisfying the instinct. "Later the child will insist on having his own bureau drawer, his own side of the wardrobe, just as his savage ancestors Still later will come the unfolding of his mind to right and justice, as when he appeals to his mother to settle disputes with his brothers. For instance, he will demand that his brother give him his ball or other toy not because he wants it at the time, but because he wants to test the court of justice to see waether it will do him abstract right. By understanding that these phases of the child's life are perfectly normal and natural and not mere perversity the mother will know how to treat them."

Feminine Writing.

When a man writes, he wants pomp and circumstance and eternal space from which to draw. If he writes at home, he needs a study or a library, and he wants the key list and the keyhole pasted over so that nobody can disturb him. His finished products are of much importance to him, and for a time he wonders why the planets have not changed their orbits or the sunshine acquired a new brilliancy because he has written something by a cast iron method. A woman picks up some scraps of a

copybook or the back of a pattern, sharpens her pencil with the seissors or gnaws the end sharper. She takes an old geography, tucks her foot under her, sucks her pencil periodically and produces literature. She can write with Genevieve pounding out her excersises on the plane, with Mary buzzing over her history lesson for tomorrow, Tommy teasing the baby and the baby pulling the cat's tall. The domestic comes and goes for directions and supplies, but the course of true love runs on, the lovers woo and win, and the villains kill and die among the most commonplace surroundings.

A man's best efforts, falling short of genius, are apt to be stilted, but the woman who writes will often, with the stump of a pencil and amid the distractions above mentioned, produce a tender bit of a poem, a dramatic situation or a page of description that, though critics raves, lives on, travels through the exchanges and finds a place in the scrapbooks of the men and women who know a good thing when they see it, whether there is a well known

A Sympathetic Woman.

Lying on Mrs. Lynn Linton's table in her sitting room was a large bundle of manuscripts, upon which I naturally re- dustrial university at Champaign, IE. marked to my hostess: "What a lot of work you have there on hand! Surely that means two or three new books?"

"Not one is my own. Bundles of manuscript like these have haunted my later life. I receive packets from men and women I have never seen and know nothing whatever about. One asks for my advice; another if I can find a publisher; a third inquires if the material is worth spinning out into a three-volume novel; a fourth lives abroad and places the manuscript in my hands to do with exactly as I

"How fearful! But what do you do with them al.?"

"One I once returned unread, for the writing was so bad I could not decipher it. But only once. The rest I have always conscientiously read through and corrected page by page if I have thought there was anything to be made of them. work had not sufficient merit for publicaleaving literature alone and trying some-

"You are very good to bother yourself with them." "No, not good exactly, but I feel very

Mothers Out of Date.

cient reason why she should disregard the men and women, then, pure, nice girls wishes of her own mother, and if not ex- will never be found except at the side of pressed quite so openly this is the idea and all change in the system of education

which is shown differently in the dif- be seen by the hundreds on Sunday afterferent classes. And this relaxation is no noons. Probably if they could see the doubt leading to an equal general de-terioration in the accepted standard of their baggy knickers and spindle shanks,

fine sense of modesty or refinement of adopted the zouave style of lower garmind in a skirt dancer, be she the profested ment, most English women who go cystonal of the music hall or the smart cling prefer the older fashioned and more daughter of a duchess. A young girl accurate manner of raiment. It is worthy customed to the free conversation and still of remark also that the few who don the freer manners and customs at some countries invariably carry a little bundle try houses, to meet and acknowledge as tied behind them which looks suspiciously friends men and women who scarcely tron- like a spare skirt. Very likely the extra ble themselves to conceal the scandalous costume is for use in cases of emergency,

and how the established must help the rial. It is also asserted that it is not so striving. And I am so sorry for the peo- much in the difference of training as in ple, and know how a little help or advice temperament. Besides the fault lies with given at the right moment may make or the men more than with the girls. It is mar a career, and how kindly words of probable that Frenchmen cannot help it, discouragement given also at the right mo- but when they see a girl unprotected, it A NEW YORK SOCIETY WOMAN'S ment may save many a bitter tear of dis- does not matter where, they delight in giv- AND THE BLACK PALL OF NIGHT IS appointment in the future."-Temple Bar. ing information, which she, in her innocence and ignorance, would be better without. There is no young man in all France "Mothers are of course always at least of whom you could say, "He is like a girl," and leave a young miss who is not twenty-five years behind the age," re- his sister with impunity in his society. marked a girl the other day as a suffi- According to the belief of reliable French nowadays. They, the daughters, are "the will only make French girls wild and careless.-Brooklyn Eagle.

> The Bloomer Question Again. English lady cyclists are less advanced

good manners and it may be feared of they would discard the new custume forever, but the fact remains that, while for-It would be ridiculous to expect a very eign women bicyclists have universally relations subsisting between them, cannot such as when a strict landlady refuses to

WHERE THE WORLD IS DARK NOT

NEVER LIFTED.

Object and Work of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind-Striking Characteristics of the Sightless-Wonderful Perceptive Faculties and Retentive Memories, But Some Distressing Tendencies-Observations and Information Glenned from a isit to the Institution.

It is a mistaken idea generally accepted that the Indiana institution for the education of the blind is an asylum. This has led tomuch confusion and letters are received almost daily from the aged and infirm blind throughout the state asking for admittance that they may have a home for the remainder of their days. Such letters are

answered with refusals and explanations. The institution is just as its name implies -a school for the education of the blind of the state, with a regularly established curriculum and strict discipline. There are no "inmates;" all are pupils. When the initution was first founded in 1847, through the zealous efforts of William H. Chapman, himself a blind man, it was with the



to make any attempt to stem it. If all these indictments be true of the fin de siecle girl-and if true none can blind themselves to the evils to which they must give rise now and in the future-

The Laundry Bag.

the shoebag, being made of brown linen



piece doubled at the bottom and top or in two pieces. In the latter case the piece in- pariments twenty-five years ago and tended for the sack should be nearly one- equally familiar with the conditions prehalf as long again as the front, the extra vailing today can doubt the correctness of length being folded over like a flap. This | this opinion .- Washington Letter. is finished with a binding of red braid, with which the two parts of the bag are securely bound together, a couple of brass

Women and Cooking.

longs the honor of having established the run the house and have a better service they see it, whether there is a well known forms to having established the than most hotels. Here is one example of name signed to it or not.—Boston Adver- first occasions the dispatch with which things are done; and of originating the Idea of instructing women in domestic affairs in general. It was in 1874 that Miss Corson began her work, and in 1875 the idea was taken up in the West, where a Miss Allen organized a school of household science in the In-1877 similar work was begun in the Kansas state agricultural college. Other beginnings in the East and West having the own washing and study Greek.-Philadelsame aims in view were the establishment of a course of teaching in scientific cooking in Laselt seminary in 1877 under the tuition of Miss Parloa, the opening of a cooking school in Boston in 1879 and of one in Chicago in 1881. The Chicago these days of assumed woman's rights and school soon became very popular, and its with whatever else may be claimed as her instructor, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, one of the most able and interesting teachers of of an accomplished English countess will cooking in the country, was invited in hear repeating. 'My sole desire was to 1882 to establish a summer cooking school, make a good wife and a good mother,

Girlhood in France.

It is the opinion of many who make the of former times. A good wife and a good subject a study that it is dangerous to transplant new customs in an old country. of fifty years ago. These that have existed for centuries are But to many of my unknown correspond- the ones which must best suit the tements I have had to reply sadly that the perament and the disposition of those who have established them. The Latin races tion and as gently as I could suggest their have hot blood running in their veins and cannot be trained to follow the customs son. They do not actually handle shovels and laws of colder-blooded nations. young French girl, it is said, cannot be trained to follow the limits of good fel- they admit the business has rough sides lowship and friendship for boys, as Amer- for a woman they are making money and

preserve, even if she starts with, a very acknowledge the right of the wearer of object of giving to the blind high ideal of morality and is more likely baggy attire to a seat in the dining room to be carried away with the stream than unless the knickers are hidden from sight,

-London Telegraph. Care in Using Depilatories.

It cannot be too strongly urged that what, if any, is the remedy?-London great care should be used and the utmost caution in trying any depilatory whatever - ceiving instruction and care at the institutupon the skin. One often sees something highly recommended for the purpose. One This is really a "companion piece" to not unfrequently hears something persontold another of the happy results achieved and decorated with appropriate designs in by a third in removing some fine down outline stitch. It may be made in one from her upper lip, and herself tried the same emcoction for the like purpose. In the course of time both found, to their horror, that the fine down was succeeded by a coarse growth of hair. In still aninstance the same thing occurred. A girl tried some remedy most efficaciously for a time and then discovered that it was thus working far more evil than it removed in the first place. Physicians say that electricity is the only sure cure for this distressing growth of hair on the feminine face. It is very slow and somewhat painful, but at least it seems to be

> The First Women Treasury Clerks. The first women employed were paid \$600 per annum, or just half as much as Stygian tomb. the men, but as they proved their efficiency their salaries were proportionately increased, until now we learn from the statistics shown by the civil service commission that there are now seven women receiving \$1,800, about fifty receiving \$1,600, 225 receiving \$1.400, over 650 receiving \$1,-260, 450 that get \$1,000 and over but less than \$1,200, while there are 700 receiving ; \$900. And it is the voice of the commissinners that women in the public service have, on the whole, had a beneficial effect upon that service and measurably increased the efficiency; that no one familiar with conditions that prevailed in the de-

Eliot Hall Housekeeping. The co-operative housekeeping at Wellesrings serving here also to hang the bag in ley college, Massachusetts, is interesting. Eliot hall contains thirty-five young women, who, by giving one hour a day, with To Miss Juliet Corson of this city bas | the help of one domestic (not a servant). Eight women wash the dishes, set all the tables, sweep and dust the dining room in from twenty to thirty minutes. One was man makes the bread, one the cake, one desserts, one takes care of the vegetables, etc. It is remarkable how expert each becomes in her duty, and the hour hardly seems a loss to her regular work. It is phia Ledger.

Will Bear Repeating. An esteemed correspondent writes: "In belongings the epitaph on the gravestone at Chautauqua. Later Mrs. Ewing established a "school of domestic economy" in
Iowa agricultural college.—N. Y. Post.

"Make a good wife and a good mother, seize each element, analyze it, follow it through all the intricate combinations of calculation, and although unaided by many an untilled American sister of hers. many an untitled American sister of hers today. There is a difference in the reading | the proper solution. Such exhibitions as of the requirements, however, over thos mother of the present time finds her standards on quite another level than that

Women Silver Miners.

Two women of Baker county, Ore., own silver mines and are running them in perand work the dirt, but they superintend the working of the property, and while strongly the duty of the old to the young ican girls have been from time immemo- propose to keep on.

free education similar to that enjoyed by the other children of the state, that illiterac; might be reduced and the afflicted made in dependent. There were in the school the first year of its existence twenty-five pupils this number was increased to twenty-eigh in 1848, and the attendance has steadily grown since until now there 115 pupils re from a corps of eight competent teacher and a force of thirty-five attendants and employes. The magnificent building which is now the home of the institution was erected shortly after it was founded and is today one of the ornaments of the city as well as a grand monument to the benevolence of the state,

To be doomed to endless night is a terrible affliction. Were the choice of one of the five senses given to man to the exclusion of the other four, he would without exception retain his sight. No more bitter curse could be hurled upon the head of a child than the awful words: "Thou shalt be born blind." It means that throughout life there shall be endless darkness and gloom and that the victim shall live in another world behind the black veil. There shall be no flowers there shall be no sunshine; there shall no even be the beloved faces of near and dear relatives; the sins of the father shall be visited upon the child and the worldso full of light and joy shall be but a

Characteristics of the Blind. Sightless children who grow to ma-

turity are necessarily a different people and their characteristics are strikingly evidenced by the manner in which they grope their way down the pathway of life with arms outstretched before them and a half-confiding, half-suplcious expression upon their faces. Familiarity with the pupils of the institute for the blind teaches that they, as a rule, are slow to confide. and with the instinct of self-preservation must be convinced beyond even the shadow of a doubt of the good intentions of those with whom they are thrown in contact before they will throw aside their reserve and accept a human being as a friend. Once their confidence is gained, however, and the reserve entirely vanishes; no remains of suspicion can be detected.

The possibilities of the human intellect are best manifested in those who are born blind. The idea that they are endowed do shop work and attend to their musical the air a slight whizzing sound is thus, ed to be killed by the Arabians. He had with superior powers as a recompense for the absence of sight cannot be intelligently maintained from a scientific standpoint; that they merely make use of and develop the teachers from 6:30 till 7:30 o'clock and powers which through life lie dormant in engage in study and music till 9:15, when others is more in accordance with reason and observation. Denied the aid of sight, the blind person learns from infancy to depend upon other assistance, and this cultivates organs and faculties which, if supplanted by the optic nerve, would remain undeveloped and latent. Problems are solved daily by children of ordinary capabilities in the recitation rooms of the institution in which the memory alone is brought into requisition, which would strike the visitor with amazement and rival the so-called hypnotic feats of a Bishop or a Kellar. The course in mathematics reaches into algebra and geometry and in these abstruse studies those blind children are given long and intricate problems with which to battle. And it is with eagerness and pleasure, as well as ease, that their keen memories and sharpened intellects seize each element, analyze it, follow it slate, paper or pencil, arrive at these make the thoughtful observer feel ashamed of himself and he realizes probably for the first time how little he really employs his brain and how he has allowed imself to neglect its proper cultivation and development through pure laziness. The thought naturally comes up, what a power one of these benighted beings would be if

Some Distressing Tendencies. But, while the blind are able to develop wonderful perceptive faculties, while their the state. They learn readily and all intuition is most acute, their brains more realize the difficulties that will confront pocket,"-Cincinnati Tribune.

intuitive faculty the banefit of sight.

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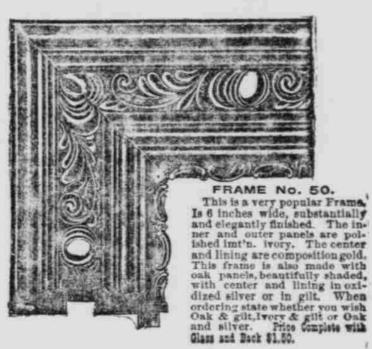
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here are nevertheless tendencies manifest- world. orn so in many cases as the curse handed with an inheritance with which their aflicted condition enables them to poorly ombat. They feel their loneliness, realize craving for companionship, are thirsting xpression and words of endearment The esult is to make the battle border and noral resistance succumbs to the cravings han this, the formation of an affection etween the young is discouraged as a natter of public welfare and policy. inge between those born blind would but esult in the birth of children similarly ittle ones would be nothing but a burden, This is one of the many delicate matters. with which the officers of blind institutions have to contend in their management. In many cases when the matter is presented to the blind by one in whom

they have placed implicit confidence, it is received in an impassioned manner, but much as possible. the reverse is also true in many instances. Indiana Blind Institute. the blind receives children of ordinary ca- sounds of laughter and romping and the pacity as early as at the age of six years and takes as much care of their education suppose that they were without sight. and training as do the public schools the With the wonderful faculty of judging education of the other children of the land. distances and sounds they will chase each The course of study is similar to the public schools and the pupils are advanced in the tate for a step. In the gymnasium, which useful branches as far. The 115 pupils rise | Has been fitted up for them, and which Ryanque, as already published, the diaries at 6 o'clock, breakfast, study till 8 o'clock, they greatly enjoy, they will rnu thirty attend chapel, have choir practice, attend recitation from 9 till 12 o'clock, dine, in- ball they use one with short strings at- There are several passages in the book dulge in literary work from 1 till 2 o'clock, tached to it. As the ball shoots through which seem to indicate that Emin expectstudies till 4:30 o'clock, have supper, lis- crefted and this enables them to hear it been warned not to trust them by many ten to useful and entertaining reading by attention is paid to music as it is the source of great pleasure as well as of profit t the blind. There are in the institution sixteen pianos, a pipe organ and a reed organ and these are in constant use. Many of the pupils become highly skilled in the art and after graduation are able to earn their own support by teaching and piano tuning. own support by teaching and plano tuning.

Of the eight teachers three are instructors in music and all are kept busy. The New "Because," said the lawyer, "there is so much folly in such cases. I suppose there York point system is used in writing the music as well as in all writing and has been found to be highly successful and a great improvement over the old system of raised letters. This system is the mere arrangement of six points raised on the paper in different relative positions to represent the letters of the alphabet. The sharp points are caught by the keen sense of touch in the finger tips of the pupils much more readily than the entire raised letter and much greater facility is acquired. Middle-aged men are received into the institution when in good health and desirous of learning a trade. As long as they continue to advance they are kept until the trade has been learned. There are taught cane seating, carpet weaving, mattress making, the manufacture of brooms, mops and dusters and plane tuning. Girls and women are taught needlework, bead work, crocheting and music. The shops, of course, do not pay for the he could but give to that keen intellect and maintenance of the institution, pupils are dismissed as soon as they be-

come skilled, but the shops more than

pay for all the material used, which

operates as a great saving of money to

eceptive and retentive; and while they | them when they step forth from the gates

wen show less discontent with their lot, to battle in their blindness with the ed in these blind children which make | A large number of the pupils in the inthem almost children of darkness. This stitution were born blind, and various endency has been accounted for in several | causes have brought affliction to the reways, but the most rational theory seems | mainder. Some of these are ophthalmia, o be based upon the fact that the blind, cataract, scrofula, measles, exposure to light when an infant, exposure to cold lown from vicious ancestry, are endowed when an infant, accidents and brain fever. Superintendent Glasscock's Plans.

W. H. Glasscock, the newly appointed superintendent of the institution, is makor affection, and this is manifested in ing a careful study of his pupils and inaresses and fondlings instead of facial | gratiating himself into the confidence of each. He says that he finds the blind the tragic end of the explorer. light-hearted as a rule, though each pupil f nature. So, in an institute for the is liable to have his days of depression. olind, strict vigilance is maintained and At such times everything possible is done he sexes are kept separated. Further to divert him from his own lot and to prevent brooding. In religious belief, each pupil selects his favorite church and attends it. There are devout Christians and skepties among the pupils. All are ing him to kill the explorer. Four men toomed by inheritance, and these hapless respectful and when their confidence is were detailed by Said to carry out the gained easily managed. One highly im- sentence of death. They hurried to the portant movement he is inaugurating is teaching the pupils to speak without hesi- | ter sealing his fate. Emin replied that his tation and without articulation. This is the characteristic weakness of the blind by the whites, and warned the men not and he will endeavor to remedy this as | to kill him. But his threats and entreaties

There is not gloom and bitter brooding in the institution as many may suppose. On the contrary, the interior resounds The Indiana institute for the education of with the music of the instruments, the cultivated tones of vocal music. To see those boys at play one would scarcely other through halls, up and down stairs, in the conviction of the murderers, who dash through open doors and never hesithey greatly enjoy, they will rnu thirty and other relies of the dead explorer were feat and vault over bars and play ball as found. The last note in the diary was onwell as many boys with eyes. In playing Oct, 23, 1892, the day of the tragic end. coming and catch it in the hand.

ENGLISH ESTATES.

You Will Save Time and Money by Letting Them Aione.

"It always amuses me when some poor eluded soul comes into my office and wants me to recover a vast English es-

Thus spoke a well-known attorney. are not a dozen families in Cincinnati who have not some tradition or another about a great inheritance over the water. For generation after generation these chimerical hopes are nursed, until finally some branch of the family, with more money than judgment, concludes to prosecute the claim. The result is nearly always the same. The victims come out of the experience with less money and more judgment. "Of course, there are rare instances in which Americans have recovered money from the estates of foreign ancestors, but the great multitude of cases the rights of the claimants have been so long delayed or were so imaginary to begin with, that it is only a waste of time and money

to pursue them,
"I have handled many claims to for-eign inheritances and in just one case was there anything realized. After fighting for twelve years my client succeeded in prov-ing his faterest in some English property. The litigation, however, stirred up about 1,000 other helrs, and after the estate was divided and the costs were paid, my client got precisely \$4.20.

"Let me give you a piece of advice. If your family are heirs to untold millions in Europe don't breathe it to a soul. Get all

the satisfaction you can out of the reflec-tion that you ought to be in the house of lords and the master of an old ancestral home, but keep your weekly wages in your

HOW EMIN PASHA WAS KILLED. An American Officer Brings Details of the Murder.

Recent Belgian papers contain long stories regarding the murder of Emin Pasha, the facts having been brought to Brussels by Licut. Mohum of the American navy, who was sent to the Congo country and appointed later a United States consul there. The officer explored the entire Congo basin, and with Capt. Dhanis, the Belgian, made the campaign against the Arabian Manyemas and Rumaliza. He brought back the first authentic news of

Emin, who on his last expedition intended to go to the Congo State, had crossed the upper Congo. He announced his arrival to Kibouge, the sultan of Kirundu, and asked permission to proceed through his territory. Kibouge sent a letter to Emin, granting his request, but at the same time he forwarded a second letter to Said, one of his vassals, commandexplorer's camp and found him sitting in his tent. They coolly read to him the letdeath would be avenged in a terrible way fell on deaf ears.

The four murderers took hold of him. one grasping his head, another his arms, a third his legs, while the fourth dealt him the deathblow.

Emin's people were scattered about the village at the time and knew nothing of the murder. The men escaped in consequence, but were afterward captured and summaned before a court-martial. The American attended the trial, which ended were afterward hanged.

After the capture of the Arabian city people, but he paid no attention to the warnings, and went-perhaps willingly and intentionally to his death.-N. Y.

A Deep Laid Scheme.

"Yours is a perplexing case," said the ogulist. "You call red 'purple' and referred to Nile green as 'Turkey red."

"Yes," replied the visitor with a contented smile, "I guess I was born that way." "It's the most aggravated case of color blindness I ever encountered in my professional experience "That's it. I want you to write me out a statement to that effect. Never mind what the fee is. You see my wife has a lot of samples she wants matched, and she'll aske me to take the job some time next week, sure.' And then the oculist had his suspicions. -Washington Star.

A Thoughtful Child.

Mother-"What have you been doing so Little Daughter—"I heard papa say he was goin' to shave, so I thought I'd get things all ready for him." "And did you?" "Yes'm. I got out his razor and mug, and shavin' brush, an' some court-plaster." --Street & Smith's Good News.

A Division of Labor.

Friend-"That is your cook, I presume?" Mrs. Bricabac-"Cook, chambermaid, and everything else. She does all the house-"But what is the second girl for?" "She mends the things that the other one breaks."-N. Y. Weekly.

Experience the Teacher. I learned too late, the benedict said. What man is slow to understand. That woman is only the weaker vessel The while she yet remains unmanned